IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

In re Patent Application of	**Confirmation No. 1335**
Daniel LAZARETNIK	Date: September 17, 2007
Serial No.: 10/821,449	Group Art Unit: 2841
Filed: April 8, 2004	Examiner: Vit W. MISKA

For: OVAL SHAPED TIMEPIECES AND STEM ARRANGEMENT FOR WATCHES

VIA EFS WEB
Mail Stop Appeal Brief-Patents
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

REPLY BRIEF PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. §41.41

Sir:

This Reply Brief is in response to the EXAMINER'S ANSWER mailed July 27, 2007 in connection with the above-identified application.

With specific reference to and in reply to the Examiner's statements at page 4 of the EXAMINER'S ANSWER, applicant attaches definitions of the term "oval" hereto as **Exhibit A**. None of the watch shapes in Farash are even remotely "oval". Moreover, the EXAMINER'S ANSWER ignores the plain claim language. An oval shape, by definition, has a long axis and a short axis. The plain claim language states that the claimed "watch band" is aligned with a short axis. Whether one looks at Fig. 4 or at Fig. 1 of Farash, the watch band is aligned with the long axis, contrary to the claimed invention. An oval-shaped watch face, whereby the long axis is aligned with one's arm, and the watch band is aligned with the short axis, provides the

opportunity to locate much larger watch faces than would be even conceivable with any of the watch movements shown in the Farash reference.

Thus, the plain claim language and the very benefits and advantages of the present design have been ignored by the Examiner. On that basis, the applicant reiterates its request that the Examiner's rejection with respect to claim 30 be reversed.

II. Conclusion

For the reasons set forth above, it is submitted that claim 30 clearly defines over the Examiner's prior art rejections. Therefore, the Board is respectfully requested to reverse the Examiner's rejections and find the claim to be allowable.

Applicants reserve the right to request an oral hearing upon receipt of a Supplemental Examiner's Answer.

No fee is believed to be due upon the filing of this Reply Brief other than for the enclosed Petition for Extension of Time (three months). However, if any additional fee during the prosecution of this application is not paid, the Patent Office is authorized to charge Deposit Account No. 15-0700.

THIS CORRESPONDENCE IS BEING SUBMITTED ELECTRONICALLY THROUGH THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE EFS FILING SYSTEM ON SEPTEMBER 17, 2007

Respectfully submitted,

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CLAIMS APPENDIX

30. A timepiece comprising:

a dial face having a circumferential boundary surrounding the dial face and having a geometric center, the dial face also being such that the circumferential boundary thereof is oval shaped, defining a long axis and a short axis extending perpendicularly to the long axis;

a first time movement including respective hour and minute handles;

a second time movement including respective hour and minute handles; and

wherein said first and second time movements are arranged in spaced relationship to each other, with their centers spaced from each other along the long axis of said oval shaped dial face;

a first stem arrangement comprising a plurality of stems coupled to and controlling the first time movement and a second stem arrangement comprising a plurality stems coupled to and controlling the second time movement;

wherein the first stem arrangement is located to a left side of the first time movement and the second stem arrangement is located to a right side of the second time movement; and

a watch band aligned with the short axis.

EVIDENCE APPENDIX

Exhibit A *Wikipedia* definition of the term "oval".
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oval, September 13, 2007

RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

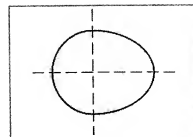
None.

Oval

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

In geometry, an **oval** or **ovoid** (from Latin *ovum*, 'egg') is any curve resembling an egg or an ellipse. Unlike other curves, the term '**oval**' is not well-defined and many distinct curves are commonly called ovals. These curves have in common that:

- they are differentiable (smooth-looking), simple (not self-intersecting), convex, closed, plane curves;
- their shape does not depart too much from that of a circle or an ellipse, and
- there is at least one axis of symmetry.



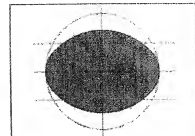
This oval, with only one axis of symmetry, resembles a chicken egg.

The word ovoidal refers to the characteristic of being an ovoid.

Other examples of ovals described elsewhere include:

- Cassini ovals
- elliptic curves
- superellipse

A track is known as a stadium, and is actually not a rounded rectangle.



An oval with two axes of symmetry.

Egg shape

The shape of an egg is approximately that of half each a prolate (long) and roughly spherical (potentially even minorly oblate/short) ellipsoid joined at the equator, sharing a principal axis of rotational symmetry, as illustrated above. Although the term *egg-shaped* usually implies a lack of reflection symmetry across the equatorial plane, it may also refer to true prolate ellipsoids. It can also be used to describe the 2-dimensional figure that, revolved around its major axis, produces the 3-dimensional surface.

Projective planes

In the theory of projective planes, ***oval*** is used to mean a set of $q + 1$ non-collinear points in PG(2,q), the projective plane over the finite field with q elements. See oval (projective plane).

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oval"

Category: Curves